

## FAIR OPENED AT ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, April 30.—World's Fair grounds.—Notwithstanding the forecast of rain, this morning was fair and the most was made of it. The official hour for the opening was 9 o'clock, and long before this time the grounds were filled with half the population of St. Louis, and to these were added many who came on a number of excursion trains. Promptly at the hour set officials and directors of the exposition, members of the national commission and board of lady managers gathered at the administration building where they formed the procession and marched to the plaza of St. Louis in the center of the grounds, where the formal exercises were held.

The assembly was called to order without delay by President Francis, and the invocation was delivered by Rev. Frank M. Gonsalus of Chicago. President Francis, as the chief executive of the exposition, then delivered his address.

After the rendition of the march "Louisiana," by Sousa's band, President Francis transferred the exposition buildings to Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of exhibits. Mr. Skiff accepted the same in a speech.

After the grand chorus had sung the "Hymn of the West," the poem written by Edmund Clarence Steadman, was read.

Mayor Rella Wells, of St. Louis, was then introduced, and spoke briefly.

He was followed by Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the national commission; Senator Henry E. Burton of New Hampshire, and James A. Tawney, M. H. Harriman, president of the New York commission, followed Tawney.

The speaker for foreign exhibitors was Commissioner General Amelio Nuncio, of Mexico.

The chorus of "America" was then sung, and Hon. William R. Taft, secretary of war acting as representative of the president of the United States delivered the last address of the day.

At the conclusion of the speech by Taft was the signal for the opening of the fair.

In the White house at Washington President Roosevelt was waiting for the signal which was to tell him at the proper moment to touch the button.

Secretary Taft had not resumed his seat before the signal flashed over the Postal wires to Washington, and instantly a returning flash from the president set the machinery of the hall in operation.

At the same instant thousands of banners were hung to the breeze and other features of the great fair displayed.

The first feature of the exposition was the concessionary parade. This was made up of all different features which will figure on "The Pike" during the life of the exposition. "The Pike" is the St. Louis exposition which the "Midway" was to Chicago. Features, though different in character, furnish practically the same form of amusement. This parade with its diverse and unique attractions gave much pleasure and delight to the crowds, which cheered it most enthusiastically during the entire length of the march.

At 1:04 this afternoon to the tolling of bells and clash of bands, sweeping chorus of "Star Spangled Banner" sung by thousands of voices and cheers of the greatest throng ever assembled in the city of St. Louis, the Louisiana Purchase exposition was formally declared open.

### INTERESTING RESUME

#### SOME IMPORTANT FACTS OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION, ITS BUILDINGS, APPROPRIATIONS, ETC.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—The Louisiana Purchase exposition, comprising a comprehensive collection and exhibition of the world's peoples, products, industries, modes of living, diversions, transportation facilities—in fact, a complete universal concentration of arts, manufactures and products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, had its inception in 1893 and was completed in April, 1904. The exposition commemorates the centennial of the purchase from France, in 1803, by the United States of the vast strip of territory stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dominion of Canada, and extending from the Mississippi river to the crest of the Rocky mountain range, and since known as "The Louisiana Purchase Territory."

The entire Mississippi valley originally belonged to France by right of discovery and exploration. In 1763 Spain acquired the Louisiana territory after the treaty of peace in Paris when France, which had ceded Louisiana to Spain, under the secret treaty of 1762, gave up all her other possessions in North America to Great Britain. Spain held the territory for France on the demand of Napoleon Bonaparte, through the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800. Napoleon was then first consul of France. The United States, by the revolutionary war, had won sovereignty over the territory between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river. Spanish officials were still in authority at New Orleans, although the Louisiana territory had been returned to France. The hostile attitude of the Spaniards towards Americans navigating the Mississippi resulted in agitation which led President Thomas Jefferson to undertake the purchase of the city and island of New Orleans, in order to control the mouth of the Mississippi. Robert H. Livingston, United States minister to France, and James Moore, afterward president of the United States, were accordingly commissioned to

conduct the negotiations for this transfer. Instead of the sale of the island of New Orleans alone, Napoleon proposed the sale of the entire Louisiana territory for \$15,000,000 in order to secure funds for the equipment of his armies.

The representatives of the United States at once accepted the offer, and the treaty was signed at Paris, April 30, 1803. The formal transfer of the territory took place at New Orleans, December 20, 1803, and for Upper Louisiana at St. Louis on March 10, 1804.

The newly purchased territory embraced 1,000,000 square miles, and is now divided into the following fourteen states and territories: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

Inception of the Enterprise. In the forepart of 1875 an editorial was published in a St. Louis paper to the effect that the centennial of the great events in the history of the United States were not all over, and predicting that the greatest was yet to be held—the centennial of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory.

This editorial was taken up in the press and commented upon, resulting in organized agitation by the Missouri Horticultural society. The plan for a commemorative centennial became so general that, in response to strong public sentiment, Governor Stevens, of Missouri, issued a call for a convention of delegates representing the states and territories embraced in the Louisiana Purchase territory, to be held in St. Louis on January 10, 1892. The convention was attended by ninety-three delegates appointed by the respective governors, and it was unanimously voted to hold an exposition, international in its scope, in St. Louis.

The convention extended an invitation to the United States government to assist in the enterprise, and appointed an executive committee, with David H. Francis as chairman, and also a committee of fifty representative citizens of St. Louis to cooperate in the matter. Plans were devised for raising money to build an exposition building and defray the general expenses, and it was fixed that \$15,000,000, the amount paid for the territory, should be raised, one-third by private subscription, one-third to be asked from the United States government, and the remainder to be asked from the United States government.

Money Easily Secured. The committee was increased in membership to 200, and work immediately begun. Congress passed a bill June 8, 1890, promising government support and \$5,000,000 appropriation if the citizens of St. Louis raised \$10,000,000. On January 12, 1891, it was announced that the St. Louis popular subscription list, by the sale of stock, reached \$6,000,000, and on January 30, 1891 an ordinance was passed by the municipal assembly authorizing the issuance of city bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000. The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 was passed by the house of representatives on February 9, and by the United States senate on March 3, and the sum of \$15,000,000 was assured. President McKinley immediately signed the bill, and on March 12, 1891, appointed the national commission of nine members. It was then decided to open the exposition on April 30, 1903.

Location Chosen. Officers were elected, the company was incorporated and the site for the exposition was chosen in Forest park, a vast natural park in the southwestern border of St. Louis. Trees were felled, some hills were leveled, the course of the river Des Peres which ran through the park, was in part changed, and the mammoth enterprise was under way by the time that, on August 20, 1901, President McKinley issued a proclamation addressed to all the nations of the world and extending them an invitation to participate in the World's Fair. Acceptances received indicated the official participation of nearly all the civilized governments of the world.

The site was made ready, embracing 1,240 acres of ground, practically an area two miles long and one mile wide, requiring six miles of fence to enclose it. The World's Columbian exposition at Chicago embraced 633 acres, the Paris exposition in 1900 occupied 320 acres, the Pan-American at Buffalo 390 acres, the Centennial at Philadelphia 220 acres, and the Trans-Mississippi at Omaha 180 acres. The Chicago exposition buildings covered a total of 200 acres, while over 250 acres are covered with buildings at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

The main exhibit palaces at St. Louis have under roof 128 acres. Those at Chicago covered 82 acres, at Buffalo 15 acres and at Omaha 9 acres.

Additional Appropriations. As the time passed and the exposition increased in magnitude the enthusiasm of the project correspondingly increased. Additional appropriations for the erection of buildings and exhibits were made by the United States government; Missouri alone appropriated \$1,000,000; foreign nations increased their original appropriations and asked for larger allotments of space for their exhibits, and the exposition was practically re-planned on the most liberal basis. It finally became apparent that the immensity of the enterprise would preclude its completion and formal opening to the world on the date originally appointed, April 30, 1903, and the time was extended one year, and officially announced.

Official Dedication. On April 30, 1903, twenty months after the first steps for the location of the exposition buildings had been driven on September 2, 1891, the exposition stood over half completed, and on that day was officially dedicated to its memorial purpose by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and other national dignitaries, and officials of the ex-

## ALWAYS TIRED NEVER RESTED

To be tired out from hard work or bodily exercise is natural and rest is the remedy, but there is an exhaustion without physical exertion and a tired, never rested feeling—a weariness without work that is unnatural and shows some serious disorder is threatening the health. "Always tired, never rested condition" is impure blood and bad circulation. Unless the body is nourished with rich, pure blood there is lack of nervous force, the muscles become weak, the digestion impaired, and general disorder comes through the system. S. S. S. is the only blood purifier, invigorator, and tonic, which contains the best ingredients for cleansing the blood and toning up the system. It is a vegetable blood purifier and tonic, combined, that enriches the blood, and through it the entire system is nourished and refreshing sleep comes to the tired, never-rested, body.

For the new four years I suffered with general debility, causing a thorough breaking down of my system. My blood, I was told, was too thin. I tried it and it cured me. I heartily recommend it to all who may feel the need of a thoroughly good blood tonic. Yours truly, MISS JOSEPH A. HITTAIN 44 W. Ninth St., Columbia, Tenn.

SSS

position company. Some of the smaller buildings had been erected, most of the large exhibit palaces had been completed, although machinery hall and the transportation building, two of the largest on the grounds, had just been commenced, and Mexico had the only completed national pavilion on the grounds.

In the dedication ceremonies former President Grover Cleveland also participated, marking an unique epoch in the history of the United States when a president and former president of the United States assisted in the ceremonies commemorative of a national event.

In the year's additional time granted every effort was made to hurry the work, completion of the exposition, and to collect an amount for the exhibits to be installed from the four quarters of the earth. In the exposition grounds the force of 5,000 workmen was constantly augmented until 20,000 were daily engaged in rushing the work to a finished termination.

Cost \$50,000,000. At the opening, excepting in a few minor details, the Louisiana Purchase exposition stands practically completed at a cost of \$50,000,000. The United States government's total appropriation amounted to \$17,000,000, and in addition the government recently loaned the exposition company \$14,000,000, making a grand total of \$31,000,000 secured from the national government. The state, municipal and other appropriations of this country made to a total of almost \$7,000,000, and to this is added the \$10,000,000 from St. Louis and her citizens. The balance of the total cost of the exposition was expended by the other nations of the world.

No previous exposition had had a more beautiful site. The Chicago exposition had Lake Michigan stretching into the distance as a background, but the St. Louis exposition is bordered by verdant hills and charming vistas formed by shallow valleys, involving landscape features unembellished by no previous natural amphitheater.

Description of Grounds. The architecture of this universal exposition is majestic in the great ivory white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, and universally cosmopolitan and unique in concession structures.

The main picture comprises ten great pictures, arranged in fan-shape in their location. Surmounting a hill, and 200 feet from the top of the building to the lower level of the exposition grounds below stands festival hall overlooking the Cascade gardens. These three cascades are the largest waterfalls ever constructed and ninety thousand gallons of water a minute pour down in three magnificent torrents, at night being illuminated by electricity. At their bases stretches the lagoon which winds its way through the main portion of the exposition picture and traversed by gondolas. The Cascade gardens are semi-circular in form, sloping gradually from festival hall to the main level of the grounds. Each side of this crescent-shaped hill is flanked with a wide stairway, and its crown, surmounted by festival hall, is covered by the colonnade of state. The court of honor stretches from the main entrance to the lagoon, containing monuments typically commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase, chief of which is the Louisiana Purchase monument 100 ft. high with shaft 17 feet in diameter, surmounted by the statue of Liberty, facing the city of St. Louis and looking out to the world, a guiding star to the sculptured groups symbolical of the twelve states and two territories formed from the Louisiana Purchase, which are located at the other end of the court of honor, in the colonnade of states surmounting the crescent-shaped hill and flanking festival hall, one of the most ornate exposition structures.

Costly Buildings. The main portion of the exposition grounds is occupied by the ten large exhibit palaces, as follows: Liberal arts, mines and metallurgy, manufactures, education, agriculture and horticulture. In addition to these is the group of permanent stone structures erected for the display of art at a cost of \$1,014,000, located at the rear of the Cascade gardens, behind festival hall; the Washington university buildings in the western part of the grounds which cost \$1,000,000, and are utilized by the exposition until its close, when they will be turned over to Washington university; the forestry, fish and game building, and the buildings of the different governments of the world.

In the eastern portion of the grounds are located all the state buildings, the Missouri state building on the brow of the plateau and overlooking the main portion of the grounds.

The administration building, in which is located the offices of the officials, constituting it the seat of the exposition government, is the main building in the Washington university group and is located on the top of a gentle rise of ground overlooking the exposition from the west.

"The Pike." Starting the northern boundary of the exposition for almost a mile is the street of concessions, lined on both sides by buildings containing various attractions, erected at a total cost of \$5,000,000 by concessioners. This street has been officially termed "The Pike," and corresponds to the Midway of the Columbian exposition. A striking and beautiful feature of the exposition is the floral circle, with a dial one hundred feet in diameter, and hands fifty feet long, which correctly notes the time. Another attractive feature is the rose garden, 612 acres in area, containing 50,000 rose trees.

Foreign Buildings. The following countries have erected buildings at the total expenditures noted: Austria, \$24,000; Belgium, \$15,000; Brazil, \$150,000; Canada, \$20,000; Ceylon, \$35,000; China, \$50,000; Cuba, \$20,000; France, \$250,000; Germany, \$250,000; Great Britain, \$250,000; India, \$20,000; Italy, \$50,000; Japan, \$60,000; Mexico, \$25,000; Morocco, \$20,000; Nicaragua, \$20,000; Spain, \$25,000; Sweden, \$20,000; The Netherlands, \$10,000. Over fifty foreign governments made elaborate displays, but only the countries noted above have erected pavilions.

France has erected a replica of the Grand Triumvirat of Versailles, a magnificent villa erected by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon and one of the favorite places of residence of the first Napoleon. The Versailles gardens are also reproduced in all their beauty.

In the southwestern portion of the grounds is located the Philippine village on the banks of a large artificial lake. This lake will also serve as a reservoir for fire protection of the exposition.

Opposite the western entrance of the transportation building is a full-sized model of a United States warship complete in all its appointments. On the border of the plateau of states stands the reproduction of the home of Thomas Jefferson, and in further commemoration of President Jefferson the corps of uniformed exposition guards are known as the "Jefferson guards."

Thirty-five miles of asphalt macadam and gravel roads traverse the exposition grounds, and the international double-tracked railway quickly conveys visitors wherever they may wish to go throughout the grounds.

A feature never before attempted on so grand a scale in previous exhibitions is the holding of athletic games and contests. One of the greatest attractions during the World's Fair period will be the celebration of the Olympic games, which will be participated in by famous athletes from every portion of the civilized world. The athletic arena constructed will seat more than 25,000 persons.

Another original and interesting feature is the aerial tournament, in which air ships of various kinds will contest over a designated course.

Press and Hospital Buildings. A press building has been erected for visiting newspaper men. It is located near the manufactures building, and is a comfortable, home-like place with chairs, tables and wide verandas. Here may be found all the facilities which the newspaper or magazine writer may desire, books of reference, maps, the leading journals and magazines of the world and all the publications relating to the various departments of the exposition.

Throughout the grounds at various places have been erected emergency hospitals with corps of physicians and attendants, who can quickly be summoned to take care of the visitors who may be suddenly taken ill or meet with accidents.



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All hauling and replenishing of exhibits must be done at night, as nothing will be permitted during the open hours to interfere with sightseeing. On December 1, seven months after the opening, the exposition will have officially terminated, and the Louisiana Purchase exposition will have passed into history as probably the greatest and most comprehensive exposition that the world has ever known.

### OFFICIAL HYMN OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

HYMN OF THE WEST.  
(World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.)  
O Thou, whose glorious orb on high  
Engirds the earth with splendor  
round,  
From out Thy secret place draw nigh  
The courts and temples of this  
ground;  
Eternal Light,  
Fill with Thy might  
These domes that in Thy purpose  
grew,  
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Honorable Thou each pathway here,  
To show the marvels God hath  
erought  
Since first Thy people's chief and  
near  
Looked up with prophetic  
thought,  
Made Time unroll  
The fatal scroll  
And empire unto Freedom gave  
From cloudland height to tropic  
wave  
Poured through the gateways of the  
North  
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,  
And on the wings of morn sent forth  
Their mist the far-off peaks divide.  
By Thine unseal'd,  
The mountains yield  
Ore that the wealth of Ophir  
shame,  
And gems unwrought of seven-hued  
flame.  
Lo, through what years the soil hath  
lain  
At thine own time to give increase—  
The greater and the lesser grain,  
The ripening boll, the myriad  
flood!  
Thy creatures graze  
Appointed ways;  
League after league across the  
land  
The countless herds obey Thy hand,  
Thou, whose high archway's shine  
most clear  
Above the plenteous western plain,  
Thine ancient tribes from round the  
sphere  
To breathe its quickening air are  
fain;  
And smiles the sun  
To see made one  
Their brood through God's  
greenest space,  
Land of the new and lordlier race!  
—Edmund Clarence Steadman.

WORLD'S FAIR  
SPECIAL WRECKED

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—The first morning train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad running as the World's Fair special, was wrecked a mile and a half from here today. The engine struck an open switch, and with the exception of the last sleeper, all the coaches were derailed. Many persons were killed and injured.

Engineer Bailey and Master Mechanic Tabor are dead and Fireman Gumpert fatally injured and seven others injured.

Police Court. W. T. Allen, a man, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail in Judge Crawford's court. He was a gambler by profession and only followed making eyes at ladies on the street as a pastime.

Lulu Louis, colored, was found guilty of vagrancy yesterday morning. Her attorney took an appeal, but in default of bond to the amount of \$75 for her appearance in the district court she was conveyed to the county jail.

United States Marshal C. M. Foraker and family will leave tomorrow morning for Blackburn, Oklahoma Territory, where they will visit Mrs. Foraker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hall. Marshal Foraker will return here after a few days and in a month Mr. Foraker will go to St. Louis and visit the exposition.

THE GREAT STRIKE  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

AN OPERATOR RECITES AN INTERESTING STORY OF THOSE STRENUOUS DAYS.

"There is a whole lot of difference," said the stranger to The Citizen man, "between strikes nowadays and long ago. Do you remember the great strike of '17? No, of course not. You were not sitting up and taking notice then, far back. Well, the strikers raised four kinds of Cain around Pittsburgh at that time and their methods were not what would generally be called gentle. Everybody has heard of Pittsburgh exploits, but other and out of the way places where the strike extended also had a touch of high life in that strike. I was agent and operator at a little station in Southern Illinois, Egypt, on what was then known as the 'Shoe String road,' a three-foot gauge running from East St. Louis to Cairo. It is now a part of the Mobile & Ohio road and has been made standard gauge, but then it was an independent road; that is, it was independent as a road could be that was in the hands of a receiver and five months behind with the pay car. The strikers took the road, captured a passenger train and run it over the line. The managers of the road knew all the time what was going on, but the strikers had gotten to provide themselves with an

operator and as a consequence they found the wires out of order as each station was reached. When they got to my station they filled the little waiting room and office and wanted the worst way to do some telegraphing, but the unfortunate condition of the wires knocked it out. After they had gone I noticed that some one had appropriated my overcoat. He hasn't brought it back yet."

### OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Gentlemen:—The Brotherhood of Boilermakers wish to make a statement to the public in regard to the strike at the shops. It is a matter of principle more than anything else. We cannot war with unfair men.

If a new doctor comes to town and he cannot show that he is a practical man, the other doctors of the city will soon have him in jail and an attorney at law is served in somewhat the same way. If the tradesmen did not have a union to guard their interests, what class of tradesmen would they have? Apprentices serve a four years' apprenticeship and in some cases their parents have a hard time to support them while they are serving their time as apprentices. If any man may go to work and learn a part of a trade we will soon have a lot of men that are neither helpers nor mechanics.

It was for this reason that the boilermakers went out yesterday; the fair men were placed in cars and run into the shops in this city and armed deputies accompanied them. The shop men were peaceful and quiet. Many of the men who have been in the employ of the Santa Fe never were in court in their lives either as a witness or defendant in any case. We did not like the idea of working with men who could forget that they were free born American citizens and imitate themselves, like lepers, from their fellow men.

JAMES ROYCE,  
P. J. MURPHY,  
T. J. MCCORMACK.  
Albuquerque, N. M., April 28, 1904.

### FOURTEEN YEAR OLD BOY MURDERS HIS FATHER

HORRIBLE CRIME OF A LAD ON THE AUSTIN RANCH FOURTEEN MILES FROM EL PASO.

News of a shocking homicide in which J. D. Cobling, a ranchman living on W. H. Austin's ranch on the Santa Teresa grant, about 14 miles north of here in New Mexico, met death at the hands of his 14-year-old son, reached the city this morning, says the El Paso Herald.

A Mexican laborer who works for Cobling early this morning reported to W. H. Austin of the firm of Newman & Austin, that this morning at 5 o'clock Cobling was shot through the forehead with a Winchester rifle in the hands of his 14-year-old son.

It appears that the boy arose early this morning before the rest of the family, and while his father slept, placed the muzzle of a Winchester rifle against his forehead and sent a ball through his brain, killing him instantly.

The Mexican immediately put out for this city to report the matter to Mr. Austin. He gave no further particulars about the affair.

Mr. Austin immediately telephoned Sheriff Lucero of Dona Anna county, N. M., at Las Cruces, informing him of the killing.

The sheriff replied that he would go to the scene of the killing just as soon as he could, and figured that he would get there about noon.

It appears from a story told in this city this morning that the boy was loaded to his fearful act by the treatment that he has received at the hands of his father. The boy was a goat herder, and it is said that his father whipped him unmercifully every evening when he came home from his work, and that last evening he beat him with a wire, cutting his body in several places.

It is supposed that the boy, either fearing that his father would finally kill him, or smarting from the brutal treatment, and wishing to get revenge, decided to kill his father and thus end the miserable situation.

Cobling was a tall powerful man and always carried a six-shooter. He hauled wood to this city, and was always armed when he came to town. He came here from Marathon, Tex., and, according to a man who knew him there, killed a freighter in that place about four years ago. He was acquitted of the killing, however, but has always been regarded as a bad man.

Telegraphic Particulars. Special to The Citizen. Las Cruces, April 30.—Sheriff Lucero went to the Cobling ranch yesterday to arrest the 13 year old Cobling boy for shooting his father, and arrived here last night with the boy in custody. He was placed in Dona Anna county jail at this place. When asked if he was sorry for shooting his father he said he was. When he was asked if his mother was sorry the boy said that she "kinda" hated it, but that his father beat her. The boy has no education to speak of. He never went to school, and does not seem to appreciate the enormity of the crime he has committed in an unfeeling manner he coolly said: "Papa told me to get up and make a fire. I did so and because he liked me when I returned to the bed room I shot him while he was asleep."

The boys held a meeting yesterday to consider plans for a University picnic in the mountains. Efforts are being made to have it take place next Saturday.

The programme for Commencement Week is almost complete and will be published in a few days.

The Las Cruces Citizen says: D. A. Creamer, agent at the depot, who has been living at Las Cruces and in Rincon for the last ten years, has resigned his position and will leave some time next month for California for the benefit of his wife's health. Mr. Creamer, through his courtesy and obliging manners, has endeavored himself to our people, who will all be sorry to hear of his departure.

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